the claims of other subjects, this question at present is rather in the shade. Well, I should not be sorry if it would remain in the shade still longer, provided the extra lease thus gained were gained by its wisdom, forbearance and moderation in dealing with public sentiment. But if the ing with public sentiment. But if the question is remote, a mode exists whereby it may be made approximately—very near, indeed, a burning question—that is, if in an evil hour the peers be tempted to listen to the counsel unsuspiciously given by Lord Salisbury when he contemplated the possibility—his mind is open to that extent [laughter]—of a Liberal victory at the general election, and reminded them that all would not be over even if the House of Commons should pass the home-rule bill; that they might still rely—I am quoting his they might still tely-I am quoting his sacred words-on the play of other parts of the Constitution. There is but one other part of the Constitution that could possibly perform such a prank as interpose it-self between the deliberate judgment of the nation and the incorporation of the judgment in the form of a law—and that is the House of Lords. They tried that game in 1831 throughout the proceedings on the reform bill. The consequence was they had to undergo a most painful humiliation, as they only succeded in delaying the measure a year, and they themselves destroyed whatever confidence the people then had in them. I myself, in 1860 and 1861, had the felicity or infelicity to be in conflict with the House of Lords. We had a great battle upon the repeal of the paper duties, one of the most difficult and most important questions in the whole free-trade controversy. You in the whole free-trade controversy. You know what the consequences have been in the establishment of a free press, which has done more than any other single cause to educate the country, and to which we mainly owe the vast extension of the franchise which has enabled us to multiply tenfold those who take part in the elections. I hope and believe that the Lords will not accept the deplorable suggestion of the Premier. But should they be seduced they will themselves be the first to repent; and will themselves be the first to repent; and those who address you from this platform will not tell you then that the question of the House of Lords is remote, but they will tell you that it shall have precedence over every other question, because then, upon that alone, will depend the question whether er the country is self-governing, or whether there is a power, not upon or behind the throne, but between the throne and the people, able to stop the action of the con-stitutional machine which has now been

perfected, or brought nearer to perfection, by the labors, struggles, zeal and wisdom of many generations."

In regard to registration reform Mr. Gladstone admitted that there was much to be said in favor of giving it a forward place on the Liberal platform. This portion of the Liberal work could not be perfeeted without the adoption of the princile of "one man, one vote." Reform of the lodger franchise, which now worked against the laboring man, was also much needed. Like the sharpening of a razor before shaving, a little time thus spent would

LABOR REPRESENTATION. Another question undoubtedly forcing

itself upon their attention, continued Mr. Gladstone, can be summed up in a single word-labor. [Cheera.] The great enfranchisement of 1885 added three millions to the constituency. Much remains to be done. Labor representation in Parliament must be extended. As far as it has gone it has been thoroughly satifactory, and has done enormous good. "I can hardly say it admits of an addition of moral force. An addition of numerical force is not only desirable, but is in the highest degree urgent. [Cheers.] Nothing proves more distinctly the soundness of the mind of the people of England than the choice made of labor representatives. [Cheers.] Let us give them scope to choose a few more men of the same kind-not a few, but a good many. Those charged with the central management of the affairs of the party will exhibit the utmost disposition to assist wherever a constitutency is found favorable to the claims of a labor candidate. If we have more labor candidates certain consequences follow. Thus the necessary expenses of elections should not be drawn from the pockets of the candidates, but should be charged upon the rate-payers as a public function. The cost justly appertains to the public purse. Labor members cannot be fined for conferring the boon of their services upon the public. The constituencies must bear the cost of their residence in London. Nothing can be clearer than the title of such members to receive such aid from the public treasury as will enable them to discharge the task imposed upon them for the public benefit.

Touching next the question of rural population and country councils Mr. Gladstone said: "It is among the indispensable duties of the Liberal party when in power to establish district and parish councils to bring self-government to the door of the laboring man throughout the country, and I boldly add to enact compulsory powers enabling bodies to acquire land in order to place the rural population in near relations to use and profit from the land they have so long tilled for the benefit of others, but for themselves almost in vain. [Cheers.] Reform of the land laws and abolition of entail, with facilities to transfer land, are absolutely necessary to do anything like justice to those inhabiting rural parishes. Instead of seeing them dwindle from one census to another we heartily desire to see them maintained in increasing numbers. ['Hear, hear.']

FEWER HOURS FOR LABOR.

"Coming to the difficult question recently raised in regard to the hours of labor, view with satisfaction and sympathy, and with the liveliest pleasure the large reductions in the amount of toil exacted which my fellow-citizens have achieved in the last twenty years. I wish well to all further reductions that it may be possible to achieve without violation of the rights of any man. [Cheers.] I wish, in a qualified manner, to see progress such changes in the lot of labor. That lot is certain to continue sufficiently severe, and it ought to be a subject for unmixed joy whenever it can be mitigated by means involving no violation of the principle of liberty. [Cheers.] Before assenting to the principle of a compulsory law binding laborers to reduce labor to a certain number of hours daily, I am glad to be assured and to see a demonstration that those who now receive for many hours low wages are to receive at least in full those wages for fewer hours. ['Hear, hear.'] It is but an act of common friendship to caution our fellow-countrymen that it will require more than a mere majority of certain trades highly organized-more than a mere majority of all the trades over the country -so to bind the minority that they shall be subjected to coercive penal proceedings, if unwilling or unable, in justice to themselves and to those dependent on them, to accept the standard hours proposed to be imposed on them. [Cheers.] I give no absolute judgment upon the question. It has not yet by the bulk of the country been sufficiently examined. I recommend much circumspection, much careful examination, before proceeding with steps which may prove irretrievable; therefore, it ought not to be prematurely adopted." [Cheers.] "I have noticed that Liberal meetings

have always hailed any mention of Ireland with eagerness, doubtless because the people are conscious that other work will be delayed until this is dealt with. Our opponents say that the government deserve well of the country, for they are going to introduce a local government bill for Ireland and their policy in Ireland has been successful. I am glad that they promise to introduce the bill; but it is death-bed repentance. For this sixth year Parliament and the government have pledged themselves not to adopt coercion, and not to use British credit to purchase Irish land; also to introduce local government. They have spent five years in breaking two of these pledges and now, in articulo mortis, they seek to redeem the remaining pledge. But such is the elemency of the Liberal party, I am sure their resolution will be welcomed with open arms. I must admit, however, that the reason I rejoice is that local government must assist Ireland to obtain national rights. It is certain that popularly-elected local bodies will be a new focus of thought, you may say of excitement and agitation, but at any rate they will be something tending in the direction of the fulfillment of the national wish. We shall see, as we have already seen in the case of free education and other reforms, with what sort of smile and countenance the Tories will present local government, but we know the bill will not be a real affirmation of the principle of equal

AN IDLE TALE.

"It is an idle tale-that of lecal govern-

systems devised for the purpose of enabling the people to make local provision for the security of their own lives and property. to propose to withhold the proposing to create a parliament without the power of regulating taxation. We can afford to swait the bill with perfect calmness. You may depend that, as we have done in the past, we shall endeavor to resist and erase what is bad, and extend and develop what is good, and make it subservient to the purposes of a sound and en-

lightened government." In combating the assertion that the gov-ernment of Ireland had been a success Mr. Gladstone reminded his hearers at length that what the government called crime in Ireland was Agrarian combination to secure the tenants' rights. No doubt these combinations sometimes developed real crimes, but the government had not waited for the development of crime. Instead they had interfered with private liberty in a manner that would not be tolerated a moment in this country. They dealt at length in statistics of agrarian crime in Ireland for the purpose of displaying that under his regime such crime was reduced by one-sixth as against the boasted one and one-half by the present administration. They admitted that there was an increase after admitted that there was an increase after the Liberal administration, but said that was due to the exceptional distress in 1886 and incapacity of tenants to pay rents. Parliament was entreated and conjured to make some provision to alleviate the distress, but absolutely refused. That was the sole cause of the increase of offenses, and the subsequent reduction of offenses followed the passing away of the distress and the passing away of the

unable to surmount. "So far as ordinary and not agrarian crime is concerned." Mr. Gladstone said, "I find from available statistics a slight increase instead of a decrease recorded; but of that you hear nothing. In the eyes of the present government no crime is important unless of the collection of portant unless it effects the collection of landlords' rents. Another reason for the increased observances of the law in Ireland is the friendship of the people of Great Britain, Irishmen have interpreted the conduct of the Liberal party as a true index of the country at large. It is for us to

party engaged in a great battle has some great object before it. What is the object they propose? Is it because they are governed by the fear of an Irish nation? Well, gentlemen, it is an Irish nation under five millions and a government always fond of telling us that two of those five millions are enthusiastically on their side. Then how strange is their position. The majority is credited with the diabolical intention to oppress the minority. Yet one would think that this minority was not wholly incapable of some effort in its own defense, and especially when it was supported by thirty-five millions of English, Scotch and Welsh-men, not one of whom, be he Liberal, Con-servative, dissident or anything else, would for a moment tolerate the slightest indication of such an oppression. [Laughter and applause.] I hardly think fear can beat the rest of this opposition off. It is not fear for the reputation of the country, is it, that compels their policy in Ireland to be continued. The reputation of a country is measured by a standard easily got at if it means what its neighbors think of it. The reputation of Russia is probably very high with certain parties in Russia itself. It would not be so high, however, if measured by the opinion of the civilized world. [Hear, hear.] A condemnatory verdict was long ago pronounced by England with reference to her conduct towards Ireland. Is it because the government think their policy contributes toward the strength of the empire that that policy is

continued? The strength of the empire consists in entire unity. Is it for the interest of the public purse then? A sum of not

less than three millions is annually thrown

into the sea under the operations of the present legislation in Ireland. ENMITY OR FRIENDSHIP. "I referred to arrears in public business. Parliament will never overtake these arrears until this terrible Irish policy is out of the way. In the period to come it is clear that it must be either friendship or enmity with Ireland. There has been an alternative before England for centuries, and in those ages when enmity, not friendship, was chosen as the alternative it was enmity with the states, not with the people. You have arrived at a point decisive in your history. If it is for the future to say, after the next general election this enmity, if it continue, will be an enmity with the people and not with the states. To see one country oppressed by the rulers of another country is a heartrending sight. You are a self-governed people, but your people by your votes de-termine the course the imperial policy must follow. With this power you must accept the duties and responsibilities which belong to it. If Ireland is oppressed hereafter it will be oppressed by you, people of England. The spectacle of one people oppressing another is the saddest, most heartrending and humbling that can be seen on the surface of the earth. I can never believe that a great nation will place in such a position. In this question of friendship favor of friendship has been made in a 56 per cent. for the one and 44 per cent. for appeared to destroy the General's ambiof the polls. Our opponents now begin to admit it to be something formidable. The elections recently decided are a safe indi-

The constituencies have spoken not only the sober, the just and the true, but also the inevitable. [Cheers] "Upon these verdicts Ireland relies. You have watched her conduct under difficult circumstances for the last nine months "Hear, hear"] -conduct which, I do not hesitate torisk saying, has evoked in every breast a responsive voice of sympathy and of mcreased conviction that we may deal safely and prudently with our fellow-subjects in Ireland. ["Hear, hear!"] Such is your conviction, and when the proper period comes the general sense of the country will ratify the judgment already given at nearly a hundred points. The entire people of England will, by a great and decisive majority, determine to finally dispose of these demands now made upon them in the clearest and most audible tones, after a long and painful experience-made upon them alike by their honor, their interest and

cation of what is to come as the verdict.

their duty before God and man." At the conclusion of Mr. Gladstone's speech there was an outburst of enthusiastic cheering, which was prolonged for several minutes. Sir William Vernon Harcourt proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Gladstone and to the chairman. Mr. Morley seconded the motion. Both speakers eulogized the great leader, Mr. Morley adding that he had attended seven meetings of the Liberal Federation, but had never seen one so full of good omens for the future. The proceedings closed with the singing of

"Auld Lang Syne." The Irishmen of Tyneside to-day presented Mr. Gladstone with a handsomely illuminated address of welcame to Tyneside, and expressing appreciation for his efforts in behalf of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, in replying to the spakesmen of the Typeside Irishmen who made the presentation, said that he was well aware of and thoroughly appreciated the generous nature of the Irish, and he assured the delegation that he would in the future, as in the past, do all that he could to further their interests.

THE LIBERAL CONGRESS,

Resolutions on Important Subjects-"Mending or Ending" the House of Lords Favored. NEWCASTLE, Oct. 2.-After a most busy day yesterday and a bustling night the great Liberal congress, or annual meeting of the National Liberal Federation, formally assembled in the Town Hall about 10 o'clock this morning. The Right Hon. Sir George Trevelyan introduced a resolution condemning the registration laws, which, the resolution declared, excluded many really qualified voters from going to the polls. The resolution further declared in favor of shorter sessions of Parliament: that elections should be held upon the same day, and recognized the principle of ment without control of the police. The | paying members of the House of Commons whole history of local government, from as being the only means of securing an The Treasury Department to-day paid out the French pilgrims in the party not only refused to inscribe their names, but deliberately To LET-HOUSES.

To LET-HOUSES.

To LET-HOUSES.

To LET-HOUSES.

To LET-HOUSES.

class in Parliament. All the proposals met with the approval of the delegates, and as evidence of the fact loud cheers and othe forms of vigorous applause greeted their introduction. They were passed unani-

The Marquis of Ripon presented a resolu-tion to the effect that the condition of the rural population is such as to require immediate attention upon the part of Parliament. According to the speaker it was of primary importance that Parliament should provide for the establishment of "district and parish councils," or local governing bodies under some such title, to attend to the district and parish matters of their vicinity. The members of these councils, he suggested, should be elected by popular vote. The Marquis also held that Parliament should concede full and broad powers to local governing authorities to "acquiesce and to hold" land for the purpose of mak-ing allotments of small holdings, for villages, for places of worship of all creeds and denominations, for laborers, dwellings, and for other proper public purposes. Resolu-tions bearing upon the subjects were passed

amid a scene of enthusiasm. Sir Wilfred Lawson aroused considerable enthusiasm among the delegates by submitting a set of resolutions, reaffirming the declarations of the council of the National Liberal Federation in favor of "mending or ending" [prolonged cheers] "the House of Lords." [Cheering.] The resolutions also declared in favor "of local option" in regard to public-house regulations, and advocated a thorough reform of the land laws, the repeal of the laws of primogen-iture and entail, the enfranchisement of lease holders, and the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Scotland. distress and the passage of the remedial land act, which relieved the tenants to a great extent of the difficulties they were section regarding the House of Lords, said: section regarding the House of Lords, said:
"My own personal opinion is that the period for mending the House of Lords is passed [cheers] and I advise its complete abolishment." [Tremendous applause.]
Sir Henry Fowler, member of Parliament for East Wolverhampton, a Privy Councilor and an ex-financial secretary to the

treasury, in supporting Sir Wilfred Law-son's resolutions, raised small cyclones of applause by the pointed and energetic manner in which he denounced the government of Lord Salisbury, the present Premier. According to this speaker Lord Salisbury's government was a "great carry to an issue the question whether they are well justified in the inference they draw.

MOTIVES OF THE TORIES.

Sansbury's government was a great failure," and its "legislation a parody and a caricature of Liberal measures." The Liberals, he said, never had better prospects before them than they had now, with "I ask myself what is the motive that induces our opponents to persist in this—for them—hopeless contest. Usually a great party engaged in a great battle has some party engaged in a great battle has some party engaged in a great battle has some personal election in view. With much more encouraging talk of this description, which raised the spirits of the delegates to a high point of enthusiasm, the resolutions introduced by Sir Wilfred Law-would forfeit the good will of the United son and seconded by Sir Henry Fowler were adopted with hearty cheers.

CHICAGO'S TERRIBLE LOAD

Her Real Estate Covered with Mortgages to the Extent of \$191,518,209.

More than the Debt of Alabama and Tennes see Put Together-Condition of Other Towns in Illinois-Imports of Free Articles.

DEBT-RIDDEN CHICAGO. Census Figures Showing that the Windy City Is Built on Borrowed Money.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Census Office to-day issued a bulletin which shows that the real-estate mortgage debt in force in Illinois Jan. 1, 1890, was \$384,299,260, of which \$165,289,223, or 43.01 per cent., of the total was on acre tracts and \$219,010,038, or 56.99 per cent., was on village and city lots. The debt of Cook county, containing Chicago, was \$191,518,209, of which \$14,065.305 was on acres and \$177,452,904 on lots. The debt of seven other principal counties is as follows: Kane, \$5,515,508; La Salle, \$5,960,488; McLean, \$5,379,309; Peoria, \$5,988,972; St. Clair, \$5,314,309; Sangamon, \$5,851,540; Will \$5,465,917. The Cook county debt is 48.96 per cent. of the debt of the State. Fifteen counties, in which are included the preceding eight and Adams, Bureau, Champaign, Iroquois, Livingston, Vermillion and Winnebago counties, owe \$262,221,092 or 68.28 per cent. of the State's total debt. In these tifteen counties are situated the cities of Chicago, Peoria, Springfield. Bloomington, Joliet, Quincy, Elgin, East St. Louis, Aurora, Streator, Belleville, Danville and Rockford. The debt of Chicago is shown to be \$24. 373,170 larger than the farm debt of Kansas;

\$42,703,561 larger than the farm debt of lowa, and \$112,068,830 larger than the entire mortgage debt of Alabama and Tennessee. The per capita debt of Illinois is \$100. while that of Kansas is \$165, and that of

MINOR MATTERS.

Imports of Free Articles Greater in Value Than Those on Which Duty Is Paid.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.-For the first time in the history of this country the export and import statistics now show that the value of the articles imported free or enmity has already been considered in of daty exceed the value of those upon some degree. A decided declaration in which duty is paid. The exact figures are of daty exceed the value of those upon the other. In the last eleven months the value of free imports have exceeded the value of dutiable imports by \$112,000,000. The free admission of sugar has largely led to this revolution in the tariff, but chemicals, drugs and dye stuffs, fiax, hemp and inte and fruits not produced in this country are also important factors. More requests for tariff figures are received at the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, from Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas than from all the rest of the States together. The enormous output of documents from the bureau is not enough to

supply the demand. Recorder Townsend Talks to Colored Men.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 .- At a serenade by col ored citizens here last night Recorder Townsend, of the land office, made a short speech, in which he told how the colored man remembered his friends and despised his enemies. He said, referring to the negroes, that they were in the Republican party, and would never leave it as long as it adhered to the principles of liberty, equality and justice. He paid a glowing tribute to our chief magistrate, President Harrison, who, he said, had guided the ship of state through many storms and had reached the harbor in saftety. The name of President Harrison was loudly applauded.

America Will Be the Only Favored Nation. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 .- By royal decree, communicated to the Governor-general of Cuba by the Colonial Minister at Madrid, the privileges granted to the Uhited States by the last reciprocal commercial arrangement between the United States and Spain shall be also granted to all nations which, in their treaties with Spain, have the clause of most favored nation as long as said treaties are in operation. All, excepting the treaty with Sweden, will terminate in February. 1892. The treaty with Sweden will expire in June in the same year. After the 1st of July. 1892, the United States only will enjoy the privileges of the arrangement.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 .- W. H. McCleary was to day appointed postmaster at Mackey, Gibson county, Indiana, vice F. C. May, resigned. Miss Z. W. Beatty, of Indiana, is at the Nor-Mr. Shirley Barber has gone to South Bend to

A dispatch has been received here stating that the remains of Maj. William McKee Dunn will arrive in this city to-morrow, accompanied by the widow, his brother, George Dunn, and other members of the family. It has, therefore, been decided to nold the funeral services to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence of his mother, No. 1939 Rhode Island avenue. The following-named fourth-class postoffices have been raised to the presidential class: Homer, Ill.; Pinekneyville, Ill.; Woodlawn Park, Ill.; Napanee, Ind., and Oakland City, Ind. The offers of silver at the Treasury Department to-day aggregated 1,694,000 ounces, and the amount purchased was 799,000 ounces. ranging in prices from \$0.9750 to \$0.9760. Four-and-a-half-per-cent bonds to the amount of \$67,850 were redeemed at the Treasury Department to-day, making the total redemptions \$18.293, 100, leaving, with the bonds cont nued,

HARSH METHODS IN SAMOA

The German President of the Municipal Council Doing Much as He Pleases.

Natives Severely Punished-Chief-Justice Absent at a Critical Time and Won't Pay Duty on His Liquor-The Dead Boulanger.

MORE TROUBLE IN SAMOA.

Houses Pulled Down and Plantations Destroyed-Queer Conduct of the Chief Justice. APIA, Samos, Sept. 16 .- Natives on the island of Monona have been trying for some time to upset the present government, and a few weeks ago some of the chiefs, who expressed their intention of going to Mulinuu to join the government, had their houses pulled down and their plantations destroyed by order of the other chiefe. As soon as the outrage was heard of here President of the Municipal Council Baron Von Senft, who is also adviser to the King. together with United States Vice-consul Blacklock, went down to Monona on the United States steamer Iroquois, arrested, tried and found them guilty, and sentenced them to six months' imprisonment. The people of Monona first threatened to rebel, but afterward returned to their island, promising to obey the government. No further trouble is feared. In order to frustrate any attempt at rescue the prisoners were taken to Union Gasut, about three hundred miles from here. The natives say this action savors strongly of the methods of ex-German Consul Brandie. The Chief-justice is absent on a trip to Sidney, leaving just before the trouble started, against the wishes of the King and government and the disapproval of the consuls. It is considered extraordinary that he should leave the islands when he knew trouble might be expected at any time. Mataafa is still at Malie with about three hundred men and is addressed and treated as king. He is keeping the country in a state of unrest. A story has been circulated that the United States would help him in the event of war and this has States if he persisted. This letter was suppressed by Mataafa, but copies have now been circulated among natives with good Chief-justice Cedarkrantz has a very

limited knowledge of the English language, and cannot conduct Supreme Court cases or transact ordinary government business. He refuses to have anything to do with the governing country, and although he has been nine months in Samoa he has not framed a single law for the guidance of the Samoan magistrates, as he was expressly directed to do by treaty. He refuses to pay any duty on liquors, etc., which he imported for his own use, and as there is no appeal from his decision nobody can force him. The German land commissioner and English consul say that if the Chief-justice does not pay duty. neither will they, on the ground that they are representatives of foreign powers. There is nothing in the treaty to show that the government officials should be allowed

this privilege. The President of the Council has lost the confidence of the King and the government. The President, not content with being adviser, attempted to become dictator. He tried to force old German silver marks in at par after the government had decided against it, ordering them to reconsider their judgment and threatening that Germany would be angry if her money was not accepted. Owing to the geographical position of the islands American and English money are the only ones of use, except at heavy discount. However, the government would not be coerced, so the money used now is American gold and silver, sovereigns, German gold twenty marks, and Chilian silver dollars. The municipal council has appointed a postal committee, which has recommended that a subsidy of \$15,000 per annum be paid the mail steamship lines. The Oceanic and Union Steamship Company's steamers now stop here, both ways, and it is expected that quite a good tourist traffic will spring up. The municipal conneil is completely under the President's thumb. He simply does what he likes. He has sent all the funds to a bank at Sydney, and it is believed he has deposited the money in his own name. Although information on the subject was asked a month ago by a tax-payer, it is

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. Henri Rochefort Talks About the Dead Bou-

not forthcoming.

langer-Mme. De Bonnemain's Bequest. BRUSSELS, Oct. 2.—Several photographs of the remains of General Boulanger have been taken as they rest in the burial casket. The coffin is composed of three cases, the innermost one is of lead lined with white satia. On the lid is a large mahogany cross and a copper plate, upon which is simply inscribed: "General Boulanger."

In an interview Henri Rochefort says thatsince May last he had toreseen some sort of a catastrophe in General Boulanger's career. The death of his mistress ruining her who had abandoned everything to follow his fortune. He had only desired to live for her sake, in the hope of returning to France. M. Rochefort believes that even had General Boulanger been able to satisfy his highest political ambition, he would have committed suicide sooner or later after the death of Mme. De Bonnemain. His political testament is firmly written in his own hand writing, and it is carefully phrased and punctuated. A chambermaid entering General Boulanger's room a fortnight ago surprised the General on the point of committing snicide. Mme. Bonnemain left him 3,000,000 francs in her will, and he died without debts and without pecuniary difficulties of any kind.

Two Reports from Guatemala. NEW YORK, Oct. 2 .- The following dispatch

from the City of Mexico was printed in a Boston newspaper to-day: "The revolutionists in Guatemala finally succeeded Wednesday in drawing Barillas's army into a fight and the government troops were badly used up, retreating to Guatemala City, forty miles away from the scene of the fight. There was great secret rejoicing in the city when the news was received of the deteat of the government troops. President Ezeta de clares that the Guatemalans are ripe for a plan of consolidating all Central America into one republic and he will not lose the opportunity of oringing about this result." Senor Jacob Bais, the Guatemalan consul gon eral at New York, to-day received the following cable from President Barillas: "Absolute peace reigns in Guatemala. Deny all rumors of a revolution, which are false and malicious."

Civil War and a Hurricane. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2 .- Advices by the steam-

ship Monowaii say that the Island of Tanna has been visited by a hurricane and devastated by a civil war. Fierce tighting is now going on, and two villages have been wiped out of existence In the midst of the fighting came the fearful hurricane. The German ship J. W. Gildemersten was wrecked in Dianirua bay. The cutter Hiida was driven ashore, and a canoe containing nineteen natives lest. The Pennonia, reported lost with all hands some months ago, has been heard from. She was wrecked on one of the islands of the Marshall group May 4. All on board escaped to the shore, and, after much exposure and suffering, reached Apia in safety, and left on the Monowali for San

Francisco. The Pennonia was a total wreck.

Pilgrims Provoke Trouble at Rome. ROME, Oct. 2.—There is great excitement in Rome owing to the fact that a number of pilgrims visiting the Pantheon showed disrespect to the tomb of Victor Emmanuel. Bystanders interfered to punish the insulters, and a fracas began. The police arrested three offending pilgrims. Upon the facts becoming known bands of young men paraded the streets, hooting and hissing the pilgrims. They visited the hotel and demanded that the Italian flag be displayed. This was done, and at each raising of the flag the multitude gave it an enthusiastic ovation. Bands paraded playing national airs, and after several hours the processions dispersed. The trouble was caused by French pilgrims. The different accounts of the insults offered by the pilgrims to the tomb of Victor Emanuel differ in many particulars. One story is to the effect that when the officials in charge of the tomb asked the pilgrims to write their names in the visitors' book, as is the cus-

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Prof. Chemistry Rush Medical College, Consulting Chemist Chicago Board of Health, etc.

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Prof. of Chemistry, University of Virginia.

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HENRY A. MOTT, Ph. D.,

Late Chemist for U. S. Government

and with a great display of feeling spat upon C. E. KREGELO & WHITSETT the book in question. This story, however, is denied. Another report declares that the pilgrims shouted "Vive le Pape," "A bas Victor

Planned by a Socialistic Agitator. VIENNA, Oct. 2.-The Czech newspapers attributed the alleged attempt upon the life of the Emperor Francis Joseph by placing thirteen bombs about the railroad bridge at Rosenthal, over which he was to pass on his way to Reichenberg, to a socialistic agitator who is said to be well known at Reichenberg. The same papers eciare that this Socialist has been arrested and charged with the offense. These reports, nowever, are not credited outside of the circles from which they emenate.

John L. Sullivan Stranded in Australia. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2 .- Australian papers, per steamship Monawai, which arrived late last night from Sydney, concur in stating that John L. Sullivan's theatrical tour of the colonies has been a failure. Before the Monowai left Sydney it was understood that the company was to take return passage on that vessel to America, but later it was learned that the actors are stranded and were awaiting remittances from this coun-

Cable Notes.

Chief Rabbi Hermann Adler has prepared a special prayer, which is to be said in all the synagogues of England on the day of atonement. This prayer is in behalf of the Russian Jews who are in a state of suffering and destitution. A brisk exchange of telegrams between the

European capitals continues with a view of reinforcing the European equadrons in Chinese waters and affording better protection to the European colonies on the banks of the Yangtse

It is said that the Czar and Czarina will return o Schloss Fredensborg, in Denmark, on Saturday, to celebrate their silver wedding, prepara-tions for which were interrupted by their hasty departure for Russia on learning of the Grand Duchess Paul's death. It is also rumored that they will return to Russia at the end of November by way of Berlin.

The President's Daily Drives, Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Washington, Oct. 2.-President Harrison has for some time been taking a drive almost every afternoon, between half-past 3 and 6 o'clock, with one of his Cabinet officers or personal friends in private life, much to the delight of Washingtonians and strangers in the city, who thus get a good peep at him. The President was out again to-day. The President invariably drives his span of bays, and after a turn around through the city puts out into the country, where the roads are fine and the horses are given their liberty to spurt up and show their trotting qualities. The President is in fine health and says these drives are excellent tonics. They are surely a fine contrast to the sedentary life of President Cleveland, who seldom appeared on the streets of Washington, and who, when he went driving, immediately retreated to the country, where he could neither see nor be seen. He appeared to be keenly afraid of the public.



of cheap imitations, at "cut prices," offered by unauthorized dealers as Dr. Pierce's genuine medicines.

To prevent fraud and imposition, the genuine guaranteed medicines are sold only through regularly authorized agents, and at the following long established prices:

Golden Medical Discovery (for Liver, Blood and Lung Diseases), . . \$1.00 Favorite Prescription (for woman's weaknesses and ailments). . . \$1.00 Pleasant Pellets (for the liver), Comp. Ext. Smart-Weed, . . 50c. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, .

But at these prices, which must be paid for the genuine, Dr. Pierce's medicines are not only the best, but they're the cheapest, for they're guaranteed in every case to benefit or cure, or the money is refunded.

There's "value received," or there's no pay. The manufacturers take all the risk

by selling them on trial! As no other medicines are sold, through druggists. on such liberal and trying terms-it's an insult to your intelligence for any dealer to attempt to substitute other medicines for these, by recommending them to be "just as good," only that he may make a larger profit.

FOR RENT. FOR RENT-ONE UNFURNISHED BOOM-gas, bath, etc. Central location. One or two

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-SUGAR GIVEN AWAY. VV If you buy 1 lb. of 50c tea and upward on Sat-urday, Oct. 3, we will give you 3 lbs. of granulated Remember the stores.

ladies preferred. Address M. A., Journal,

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. 20 West Washington street. 164 East Washington street. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

YOUR MONEY CAN BE INVESTED TO PAY you 12 per cent, per annum, in sums of \$25 to Good securities. Address W. F. EARP, St. N ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN OR WOMAN. A who can lovest from \$1,000 to \$1,500, can secure the control of a strictly legitimate business in this city, that is not only a monopoly, but practically a necessity, in nearly every family. The profits are large, and to the right kind of a person a fortune can be made in a few years. Best of references. Address N. COVINGTON, care of Grand Hotel

RECRUITS WANTED. FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY, ABLEbodied, unmarried men between the ages o twenty-one and thirty-five years. Good pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance. Apply at 824 East Washington street, Indianapolis, Ind.

## FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

125 N. Delaware St. Free Ambulance.

WANTED. CABINET MAKERS AND machine hands at Moore Desk factory. WANTED-SITUATION-YOUNG MAN 17 VV years old, wants situation. Can do office work or collecting. Has bicycle. Address O. O., Journal office. WANTED-A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT

Apply to the Manager of the NEW YORK STORE before 10 a. m. WANTED - AN ENERGETIC, ACTIVE salesman to sell flour sacks in the States of Indians and Michigan. Address B. F. VEACH & CO., Pittsburg, Pa. WANTED-ENERGETIC MAN FOR OFFICE manager. Salary \$75 per month. References and \$350 cash capital required. Address Room 56, Vance Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

SALESMEN TO SELL GOODS TO MERCHANTS

by sample; big pay for workers; new goods; permanent situation; chance to build a fine trade, MODEL MANUFACTURING CO., South Bend, Ind. ANNOUNCEMENTS. WANTED-SUGARS GIVEN AWAY.

If you buy 1 lb. of 50c tea and upward, on Satur.

day, Oct. 3, we will give you 3 lbs. of granulated

Remember the stores.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, 20 West Washington street, 164 East Washington street. CHURCH SERVICES.

MENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, CORNER of Ohio and Delaware streets. D. R. Lucas, pastor. Subject, 10:45 a. m., "Home, Sweet Home;" 7.45 p. m., "The End of the World." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Howard Cale, superintendent. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.; John Myers, leader. All are invited to these services. The regular meeting of the church will be held on Wednesday evening to select location for the new church building.

DLYMOUTH CHURCH, CORNER MERIDIAN and New York streets. Oscar C. McCulloc! pastor. The services Sunday, Oct. 4, will be conducted by delegates in attendance at General Conference of the Evangelical Association. Morning service, 10:45, address by Rev. S. P. Spreng, editor of the Evangelical Messenger. Cleveland, O.; music: "Te Denm," Shilling; male quartet, "The Sabbath Day," Kretuzer: quartet, "The Lord is My Shepherd," Burns. Evening service, 7:45, address by Rev. H. J. Bowman, Kansas City; music: "Gloria," Mozart; quartet, "Rock of Ages," Warren; female quartet, "Evening Hymn," Concone. Sunday-school at 9:30

CENTRAL-AVENUE METHODIST EPISCO orner of Central avenue and But-ler street. Rev. Henry A. Buchtel, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. by Rev. J. W. Dashiell, and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Holy communion after morning sermon. Class meeting, 9:30 a. m. Sunday. school, 2:15 p. m. Young people's meeting, 6:30 p. m. Strangers cordially welcomed.

MERIDIAN-STREET METHODIST EPISCO-pal Church—Corner of New York and Meridian streets—The Rev. H. A. Cleveland, D. D., pastor. At 10:30 Presiding-elder Ketcham will preach. Re-ception of members. At 7:30 the pastor, Rev. H. A. Cleveland, D. D., will preach. Classes at 9:30; Sun-day-school at 2:15; Y. P. S. C. E. at 3:45. Thursday evening meeting at 7:30.

ROBERTS PARK M. E. CHURCH, NORTH-east corner Delaware and Vermont streets. Rev. C. A. Van Anda, D. D., pastor. Re-opening of the new sudience-room to begin with general class and a homing at 9:15 a. m. Preaching by the pastor, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., accompanied by Harvest Home exercises, music and decorations. Sunday-school, 2:15; young people's meeting at 6:30. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening. Strangers welcome.

New Church. TEW CHURCH CHAPEL-333 NORTH ALA bame street. Rev. E. D. Daniels will preach at 10:45 a.m. on "The Darkening of the Sun and the Coming of the Lord." No evening service. Sundayschool at 9:30 a. m.

Presbyterian. MIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTH west corner Pennsylvania and New York streets The pastor, Rev. M. L. Haines, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Evening sub-ject, "The Fool in Business Life." Sunday-school meets at 9:30 a. m. The Young People's Society meets at 6:45 p. m. Weekly prayer-meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER

Joseph A. Milburn, pastor. Communion service and

reception of new members, at 10:30 a. m. Preaching

Vermont and Pennsylvania streets. The Re

at 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m. Young people's meeting at 3:45 p. m. Thursday evening prayer-meeting at 7:45. SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-CORner of Cedar and Elm streets. R. V. Hunter pastor. Preaching morning and evening, by the pastor. Subject for morning, "Shall the Columbian Exposition be Opened on the Sabbath Day?" Sabbath-school at 2:30 p. m. Junior C. E. at 9:30 a. m.

PABERNACLE CHURCH, CORNER MERID. D., pastor, who will preach at 10:30 a. m. Sunday. school at 2:15 p. m. Y. P. S. C E. at 3:45 p. m. Services in Indianols and Mt. Jackson Chapels at

Senior C. E. at 3:30 p. m. Prayer-meeting on Thurs-

The Indianapolis Ministers' Association. THE INDIANAPOLIS MINISTERS' ASSOCIAtion will meet in the parlors of the Young Men's hristian Association Hall on Monday morning, at 19 o'clock. The subject, "How I Spent my Vaca-tion," will be opened by Dr. J. A. Rondthaler, and general discussion will follow. As business of great importance will be brought before the Association, it is desirable that all the members be present.

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-SUGAR GIVEN AWAY. If you buy I lb. of 50e tea and upward, on Sat urday, Oct. 3, we will give you 3 lbs. of granulated Remember the stores.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. West Washington street, 164 East Washington street.

NOTICE. NOTICE - THE ONLY ORIGINAL MISFIT Clothing Parlors have no branch house if you

wish to save from \$10 to \$25 on a fine suit or overcoat, give us a chance. 35 North Illinois st. Y. M. C. A. Building. NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF FLETCHER & N SHARPE.-A final dividend of nine-tenths of 1 per cent, has been declared by the Superior Court of Marion county. Receiver will begin payment thereof in Boom No. 16, Ingails Block, October 15, will continue payment thereof at that place to vember 1. From that date to January 15, he will pay the same at store of Lilly & Stalnaker, No. 64 East Washington street. All dividends not called for prior to January 15 will, under the order of the court, be paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Court, to be distributed by him. All claimants will govern thomselves accordingly. All persons having lett papers with Fletcher & sharpe's Bank for safe-keeping, are requested to call and receive the same FRANK D. STALNAKER, Beceiver.

AUCTION SALE. UCTION SALE-SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3' A at 9:30 a. m., of the largest lot of fine furniture ever offered for sale at auction. All must be sold out. Thi is a rare chance to get goods -carpets, parior sets, bedroom sets, sideboards, wardrobes, tabies, stands, chairs, carpets, rugs, mats, lace cur-

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. From Indianapolis Union Station. ennsylvania Lines.

Trains run by Central Standard Time.

Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore, (d 4:45 a m Washington, Philadelphia and New d 2:00 p m York. York. (d 5:30 p m Arrive from the East, d 11:40 a m, d 1:25 p m and d 9:00 p m. Leave for Columbus, 9:00 a m.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 p m; leave for Richmond, 4:00

p m; arrive from Richmond, 9.00 a m.

Leave for Chicago, d 11:50 a m, d 11:30 p m; arrive from Chicago, d 3:20 p m; d 3:30 a m. Leave for Louisville, d 3:40 a m, 8:00 a m, d 3:30 p m. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:45 a m, 6 p m; d 10:50 p m. Leave for Columbus, Ind., 4:30 p m. Arrive from Columbus, 10:25 a m. Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:30 a m. 4:10 m; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo, 10:55

d, daily; other trains except Sunday.

VANDALIA LINE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST. At Indianapolis Union Station:

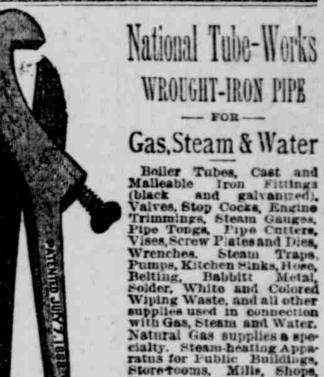
Leave for St. Louis 7:30 a.m., 11:50 a. m., 1:35 p. m., 11:00 p. m. All trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T. H. points. Evansville sleeper on 11:00 p. m. train. Greencastle and Terro Haute Acc., leaves 4:00 Arrive from St. Louis, 3:30 a. m., 4:15 a. m., 1:55 p. m., 5:20 p. m., 7:45 p. m. Terre Haute and Greencastle Acco. arrives at

Sleeping and Parlor cars are run on through THE VESTIBULED

PULLMAN CAR LINE Leave Indianapolts. No. 32-Chicago Lim., Pullman Vestibuled coaches, parlor and dining car, daily ...... Arrive in Chicago 5:20 pm. No. 34—Chicago Night Ex., Pullman Vesti-buled coaches and sleepers, daily Arrive in Chicago 7:35 am.

No. 38-Monon Acc.... 5:20 pm Arrive at Indianapolis. No. 31-Vestibule, faily...... No. 33-Vestibule, daily..... No. 39-Monon Acc .... Pullman vestibuled sleepers for Chicago stand at west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30

Ticket Offices-No. 26 South Illinois street, andat



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ber Dry-houses, etc. Cut and Thread to order any size Wrought-iron Pipe from is inch to 12 inches diameter.

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE, COR SALE-HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 252 SOUTH MYERS, Commissioner. DEAL ESTATE-DOWN-TOWN RESIDENCE 229 North Pennsylvania et.; lot 674x195 or 50x 195 feet. C. F. SAYLES, 75 East Market st. DEAL ESTATE-CAN YOU SPARE A FEW R dollars for an investment in the great manufact-uring town of Harvey, two miles south of Chicago, only a yearling, but has 4,000 people. \$5 rate for round trip to all lot-buyers. Lots \$175 and upward. Call. C. F. KNOWLTON, Agent, No. 98 East Market street Indianapolis. Market street, Indianapolis. COR SALE-THIS WEEK ONLY, A NEW FINE residence with every modern convenience, large elegant halls, double pariors and dining room can be thrown together; six handsome bedrooms, large dancing-room for six sets, elegant bath and dressingoom, lavatory on first floor, eight large closets, refrigerator press, large pantry and china closet; beaut-ful bardwood finish in every room; large weillighted laundry, cement and brick floors in cellar; rain and city water in kitchen, lavatery, bath room and laundry, eight fine mantels and cabinets with tile settings, beautiful sideboard and cabinet built in dining-room; electric wires for lighting in every room, electric bells, beautiful art glass and mirrors, elegantly decorated, planned and built for home by one who has had large experience; charming location

PERSONAL. CO TO THE ONLY OBIGINAL MISEIT Clothing Parlors, buy only the genuine merchant tailors' mistits and uncalled for Suits and Overcosts at one-half the original measured price, 35 North Illinois street, Y. M. C. A. Building.

the center of the nest residences in the city. Such

an opportunity has never been offered before. Terms

satisfactory. C. F. SAYLES, 75 East Market st.

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Block. MONEY ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEW 57 West Washington street. INDIANAPOLIS MORTGAGE LOAN COM I pany loans money on furniture, horses, wagons and every kind of collateral security. Rooms 10 and 11. Therpe Block, 85 East Market street. MONEY TO LOAN ON PARMS AT THE LOW est market rate; privileges for payment before due. We also buy municipal bonds, THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis.

TO CAPITALISTS-FOR SALE -An undivided two thirds interest in a hundred-acre addition to the city of Indianapolis, centrally located, streets graded, houses already erected, A RARE CHANCE. Reason for selling, owner leaving the city. Apply to C. F. SAYLES.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. DUILDING AND LOAN-BIG FOUR BUILD D ing Association has four plans. The difference lies in the length of time necessary to yay out. 60 monthly payments, \$20 each, builds \$1,000 house; 96 monthly payments, \$13.34 each, builds \$1,000 house; 40 leans made since March, at a cost of \$30,000. Hon, Miles M. Reynold, president: J. Wesley Smith. (capitalist) treasurer. A few good agents tains, portieres, folding beds, fine book-cases, plet-ures, mirrors, chamber sets. Don't fail to attend this great sale, at 224 West Washington street.